BOMBAY COURIER.

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IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Pearl Fiſhery of conſiderable magnitude will take place at Aripo in the Iſland of Ceylon on or before the 20th of February 1814. It is therefore recommended to all Boat Owners and Divers who wiſh to be employed at the ſaid Fiſhery that they ſhould be at Condatchie on or before the 10th of February next.

The Number of Boats to be employed will probably be about (150) One Hundred and Fifty, for (30) Thirty days.

The Banks to be Fiſhed are the Kooda Paar and the South Eaſt and North Eaſt Sides of Chivel Paar.

The whole of the Boats will be Sold to the Higheſt Bidder, and Perſons deſirous of becoming purchaſers are requeſted to ſend Sealed Propoſals to JAMES SUTHERLAND Eſq. Superintendant of the Pearl Fiſhery Colombo, on or before the laſt day of January, after which period all ſubſequent Propoſals muſt be made to the Superintendant in Perſon at Condatchie who will finally ſettle the whole.

The Arrangements of this Fiſhery and the Terms to be ſtrictly followed and punctually adhered to by purchaſers will be nearly the ſame as thoſe which took place laſt Fiſhery.

The Biddings are to be made in Porto Novo Pagodas ; but the payments may be received in Ceylon Currency, at the exchange of the day or in good and accepted Bills on any of the Preſidences in India as may be mutually convenient for both parties. And it is hereby particularly notified that no Sealed Propoſal will be attended to which does not ſpecify the exact ſum offered in Porto Novo Pagodas for each Boat.

The following Statement of the reſult of the Inſpection of the Pearl Banks, made laſt month, is publiſhed for the Information of thoſe wiſhing to become Purchaſers, and to enable the Publick to form a Judgement as to the correctneſs of the value put upon ſpecimens of the Pearls, the rate at which the ſeveral deſcriptions have been appraiſed, is added to the Schedule.

By His Excellency's Command

Chief Secretary's Office
COLOMBO 9th December 1813.

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY
Chief Sec. to Govt.

STATEMENT of the Inſpection of the Pearl Banks of Aripo in November 1813.

Number of Parcel	Number of Oysters	Deſcription of the Bank	Quality & Quantity of the Pearls extracted	Chow	Kaling	Manjade	Value of the Pearls Portonovo Pagoda	Value of the Pearls Funs. of Madura 20 per Pagoda	Size	Rate of Valuation
			2 Anee Pearls	16	,,	,,	,,	10	80th Rasket	At 8 Pags. per Chow
			Kayerel	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		
			Kalipoo	,,	,,	7/8	,,	8¾	80th Basket	At 10 Pags. per Kallingi
No. 1.	1140.	Kooda Paar	Kooruel	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		
			Vadivoo	,,	,,	6½	1	12½		At 5 Pags. per Killingi
			Peefel	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		
			Tool	,,	,,	12	1	,,		At 2 Pags. per Killingi
				1/16		19⅜	3	15¾		
			2 Anee Pearls	7/32	,,	,,	1	15	1 of 20th 1 of 80th Basket	At 8 Pags. per Chow
			Kayerel	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		
No. 2.	1050.	Chevel Paar S.E.	Kalipoo	,,	,,	3	1	10		At 10 Pags. per Killingi
			Kooruel	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		
			Vadivoo	,,	,,	18	3	12		At 4 Pags. per Killingi
			Peefel	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		
			Tool	,,	,,	15	1	10		At 2 Pags. per Killingi
				7/32		16	8	7		
			Kayerel	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		At 10 Pags. per Killingi
			Kalipoo	,,	,,	1	,,	10		
No. 3.	959	Chevel Paar N.E.	Kooruel	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		At 4 Pags. per Killingi
			Vadivoo	,,	,,	11	2	4		
			Peefel	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		At 2 Pags. per Killingi
			Tool	,,	,,	14	1	8		
					1	6	4	2		

N. B. Shell Pearls valued at 1 Pagoda

COLOMBO 7th December 1813.

A. CADELL.
E. TOLFREY.
G. LAUGHTON.
} Committee for examining the ſpecimens of Oyſters brought from the Pearl Banks of Aripo

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT

CHANK FISHERY.

Public Notice is hereby given, that a large ſupply of Chanks both of the Payel and Putty kind belonging to Government and laying at Jaffnapatam is to be diſpoſed of by private Contract and that offers to that effect will be received by the Government Chank Agent at that place.

JAFFNAPATAM this 20th November 1813.

J. N. MOOYAART
Govt. Chank Agent.

શરકારની જાહેર ખબર

મોતીનો શેકાર છ્યાને દરીઆમોથી મોતીના કાઢવાને

ખબર કંથી આપીએયજે મોતીનો શેકાર ગણે મોટો શ્રી શેલાંન મધે અરીપો કરીને જંનજીરોછે તથા તા ૨૦ મી ડેબરવારી ૧૮૧૪ મો થાશે * તે શાકુ શરવે બારકશોનાં ધણીઓને તથા તરીઆવોને ખુશ ખબરી આપીએયજે જેકોઇ એ શેકાર ગામો મશગુલ થાવા ચાકેતે શ્રી કંદાર મી મધે તારીખ ૧૦ મી ડેબરવારી આવતી શ્રુધી કાજર રેકે *

જેટલાં બારકશી તાંકાં ખપશે તે દીન ૧૫૦ છ્યા ૧૩૦ શ્રુધી રેકેશે શ્રી કુદાપોરનાં તથા કીલ પોકોર ની દખણ દશાની તરકના કીનારા કુપર એ મોતીનો કાલુનો શેકાર કરશે *

શરવે બારકશો છ્યાને બોટો તરેલી જેકોઇ વધતી કીમત આપશે તેકેને વેચશે * ને જેકોઇની ખાકેશ ખરીદ કરવાની કોએ તેકેને અરજ કરી એયજે મો કોર કીલેલાં પરપોજલ શ્રી કોલંબબા મધે જીમીશ શધરલાન એ મોતીનાં શેકાર કુપર તાબુકદારછે તેને તાં જાંનીવારી મહીનો પુરો થાએ તાંકાં શ્રુધી મોકલે તેવાર પકે જેકોઇ પરપોજલ આપવા ચાકેતે શ્રી કંદાટમી મધે જે શાકેબ એ કાંમ કુપર તાબુકદારછે તેકેને પોતે ધણી કાતોકાત આપે જે એ શાકેબ શરવે પરપોજલોનો બંદોબશ તાંકાં કરશે *

એ મોતીનાં શીકારનો બંદોબશ તથા વેચવાની બોલી ખરીદાર શાથે જેમકે ગીએ વખતે કતી તેતરે થાશે *

એની ખરીદી કરવાને શ્રી પોરટોનોવો કરીને મકાંમછે તે ગાંમનાં કુન ની બોલી કરશે પંણ શ્રી શેલાંનનાં ચલંણનાં નાંણાં લેશે તે વખતે જેકાંઇ તે કુનને વટા વ કશે તે મુજબ કીશાબ કરીને લેશે તથા કુડીપંણ લેશે શારા શાકુકાર કુપરની કીદોશતાંનમો જાંકાં અંગરેજનુ ગવરનમેટ કશે તાંની જે વેચનારને તથા ખરીદા રને બંનેને શેકેલ પરે તે શાકુ શરવે લોકોને માલુમ થાએજે જેકેનાં પરપોજલ મધે શ્રી પોરટોનોવોનાં કુન નકી લખશેજે આટલા કુન એક બારકશનાં આપીએય તે ધણીનુ પરપોજલ કબુલ થાશે નકી *

ગીઆા મકીના મધે જે કીનારા કુપર મોતી નીકલેછે તથા શરવે જાતનાં મોતી ની કીમત કરીછે તેકેની જીના નીચે લખેલા પ્રારમ મધે ખરીદારને શ્રુમાર કરવા મે થીક પરશે શરવે જાતનાં મોતી કુપર કીમત લખેલીછે * કોલંબા તા ૭ મી ડીજંમબર ૧૮૧૩ *

શ્રી જરીપોર મધે દરીએ કીનારે જાંકાં મોતી નીકલેછે તાંકાં તવેમબર ૧૮૧૩ ના મકીનામો કીશાબ કીધો તેકેની જીના લખીછે

જથો	કાલુના નંગ	કીઆા કીનાર કુપરના કેને તે ગાંમનાં નાંમ	કેધ જાતનાં તથા કેટલાં મોતીછે	ચવ	કાલંગી	મેનજાદી	કીમત મોતીની શ્રી પોરટોનોવા ના કુન	કીમત મોતીની શ્રી મકુરાનાકના મ ૨૦ દર કુન ૧ ના	અટકલ	કીમત
			૧							
			૨ આની ઓટી	૧૬	,,	,,	,,	૧૦	ટોપલી ૧ નોકેશીમે કીશે	દર ચવ ૧ નાં કુન ૮
			કેધરેલ	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
			કાલીપુ	,,	,,	૭/૮	,,	૮॥॥	ટોપલી ૧ નોકેશીમોકીશે	દર કલંગી ૧ નાં કુન ૧૦
ના ૧	૧૧૪૦	કુદાપોર	કુડુએલ	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	વાદેલુ	,,	,,	૬॥॥	૧	૧૨॥	,,	દર કલંગી ૧ નાં કુન ૫
,,	,,	,,	પીશેલ	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	ગુલ	,,	,,	૧૨	૧	૪	,,	દર કલંગી ૧ નાં કુન ૨
				૧						
				૧૬	,,	૧૯/૮	- ૩	૧૫॥		
			૨) આની ઓટી	૩૨	,,	,,	૧	૧૫	૧) ૨૦ મો તા ૧) ૮૦ મો કીશે ટોપલી એકનો	દર ચવ ૧ નાં કુન ૮
,,	,,	,,	કેધરેલ	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
ના ૨	૧૦૫૦	કેવેલમાર દખંણ દશાની	કાલીપુ	,,	,,	૩	૧	૧૦	,,	દર કલંગી ૧ નાં કુન ૧૦
,,	,,	,,	પીશેલ	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	વાદેલુ	,,	,,	૧૮	૩	૧૨	,,	દર કલંગી ૧ નાં કુન ૪
,,	,,	,,	પીશેલ	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	ગુલ	,,	,,	૧૫	૧	૧૦	,,	દર કલંગી ૧ નાં કુન ૨
				૩૨		૧૬	૮	૩		
,,	,,	,,	કાધરેલ	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	કાલીપુ	,,	,,	૧	,,	૧૦	,,	દર કલંગી ૧ નાં કુન ૧૦
ના ૩	૯૫૮	કેવાલપાર છ્શાં નીટરક	કુડુએલ	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	વાદેલુ	,,	,,	૧૧	૨	૪	,,	દર કલંગી ૧ નાં કુન ૪
,,	,,	,,	પીશેલ	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	ગુલ	,,	,,	૧૪	૧	૮	,,	દર કલંગી ૧ નાં કુન ૨
					૧	૬	૪	૨		

બીજુ એજે મોતીની શીપની કીમત પતર કુન ૧ લખે *

શરકારની જાહેર ખબર

(શંખનો શેકાર) ખબર કંથી આપીએયજે જથો એક શંખનો પેલી તથા પટટી જાતનો શરકારનોછે શ્રી જાકર પટામ મધે ગોરમેલે વેચવાનોછે જેકેને જોકાએતે ને ગાંમ મધે શરકારનો શંખ વેચનારો આકતીએછે તેકેની પાશે માંગશેતો વેચાતો આપશે *

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ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿದೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೧೮೯೨ ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಜನವರಿ ೨೦ ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳು ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ

ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ೧೮೯೨ ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಅಥವಾ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ												ಗಂಡಸರಿಗೆ ಹೆಂಗಸರಿಗೆ ಅನುಪಾತ
			ಒಟ್ಟು			ಹಿಂದೂಗಳು			ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರು			ಇತರರು			
			ಗಂಡಸರು	ಹೆಂಗಸರು	ಒಟ್ಟು	ಗಂಡಸರು	ಹೆಂಗಸರು	ಒಟ್ಟು	ಗಂಡಸರು	ಹೆಂಗಸರು	ಒಟ್ಟು	ಗಂಡಸರು	ಹೆಂಗಸರು	ಒಟ್ಟು	
೧	೨	೩	೪	೫	೬	೭	೮	೯	೧೦	೧೧	೧೨	೧೩	೧೪	೧೫	೧೬
ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	೧೨೪೬	೫೪೭೨	೫೭೮೪	೧೧೨೫೬	೪೭೨೧	೫೦೧೨	೯೭೩೩	೬೭೫	೬೭೨	೧೩೪೭	೭೬	೯೦	೧೬೬	೧೦೫೭ : ೧೦೦೦
ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಕಂಟೋನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	೨೩೪	೧೨೪೫	೧೨೭೩	೨೫೧೮	೭೭೬	೭೯೪	೧೫೭೦	೪೬೯	೪೭೮	೯೪೭	೨೦	೧೭	೩೭	೧೦೧೪ : ೧೦೦೦
ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಲೈನ್ಸ್	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	೨೭೫	೧೦೭೨	೧೦೯೫	೨೧೬೭	೭೦೨	೭೨೩	೧೪೨೫	೩೭೦	೩೭೨	೭೪೨	೧೦	೧೦	೨೦	೧೦೧೨ : ೧೦೦೦
ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಪೇಟೆ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	೩೪೭	೧೩೭೪	೧೪೦೨	೨೭೭೬	೧೦೨೭	೧೦೪೨	೨೦೬೯	೩೪೭	೩೬೦	೭೦೭	೦	೦	೦	೧೦೨೬ : ೧೦೦೦
ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಸೆಟ್ಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	೧೨೨	೪೭೨	೪೮೬	೯೫೮	೩೪೨	೩೫೭	೬೯೯	೧೩೦	೧೨೯	೨೫೯	೦	೦	೦	೧೦೧೩ : ೧೦೦೦
ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಕಂಟೋನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	೨೩೪	೧೨೪೫	೧೨೭೩	೨೫೧೮	೭೭೬	೭೯೪	೧೫೭೦	೪೬೯	೪೭೮	೯೪೭	೨೦	೧೭	೩೭	೧೦೧೪ : ೧೦೦೦
ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಲೈನ್ಸ್	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	೨೭೫	೧೦೭೨	೧೦೯೫	೨೧೬೭	೭೦೨	೭೨೩	೧೪೨೫	೩೭೦	೩೭೨	೭೪೨	೧೦	೧೦	೨೦	೧೦೧೨ : ೧೦೦೦
ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಪೇಟೆ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	೩೪೭	೧೩೭೪	೧೪೦೨	೨೭೭೬	೧೦೨೭	೧೦೪೨	೨೦೬೯	೩೪೭	೩೬೦	೭೦೭	೦	೦	೦	೧೦೨೬ : ೧೦೦೦
ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಸೆಟ್ಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	೧೨೨	೪೭೨	೪೮೬	೯೫೮	೩೪೨	೩೫೭	೬೯೯	೧೩೦	೧೨೯	೨೫೯	೦	೦	೦	೧೦೧೩ : ೧೦೦೦

ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ೧೮೯೨ ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಜನವರಿ ೨೦ ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳು ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ

ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಅಥವಾ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ												ಗಂಡಸರಿಗೆ ಹೆಂಗಸರಿಗೆ ಅನುಪಾತ
			ಒಟ್ಟು			ಹಿಂದೂಗಳು			ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರು			ಇತರರು			
			ಗಂಡಸರು	ಹೆಂಗಸರು	ಒಟ್ಟು	ಗಂಡಸರು	ಹೆಂಗಸರು	ಒಟ್ಟು	ಗಂಡಸರು	ಹೆಂಗಸರು	ಒಟ್ಟು	ಗಂಡಸರು	ಹೆಂಗಸರು	ಒಟ್ಟು	
೧	೨	೩	೪	೫	೬	೭	೮	೯	೧೦	೧೧	೧೨	೧೩	೧೪	೧೫	೧೬
ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ	೧೨೪೬	೫೪೭೨	೫೭೮೪	೧೧೨೫೬	೪೭೨೧	೫೦೧೨	೯೭೩೩	೬೭೫	೬೭೨	೧೩೪೭	೭೬	೯೦	೧೬೬	೧೦೫೭

Government Advertiſement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Propoſals will be received by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the 20th inſtant, from any Perſons willing to become the Purchaſers of the Hon'ble Company's White and Black Batty of the laſt Seaſon, and now laying in Warehouſe at Tannah, as likewiſe their portion of White and Black Batty of the preſent Harveſt, on the Iſland of Salſette.

Further particulars will be obtained on application to the Collector of Salſette.

Publiſhed by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5th January 1814.

શરકારી•જાહેર•ખબર•થાએ

.એ•નીચે•શરકારી•ગમ્યા•મોશંમનુ•શ
ફેદ•તથા•ફાલ્ગુ•લાલ•શ્રી•થાણાં•મધે•વ
ખારમાંકિતે•તથા•ઓનના•પાકમાંડી•શર
કારી•ફીશો•શફેદ•તથા•ફાલ્ગુ•લાલ•શા
શટી•મધ્યે•વેચાતુ•લેવા•શાકુ•જે•ફોઇ•
રાજી•હશે•તે•પાશેથી•પરપોજલ•રેટ•હુન
રાબલ•ગવરનર•ફોશલ•મધે•તારીખ ૨૦
મી•એપ્રેજ•મહીનાનીએ•લેશે *

બાકી•વગત•શાશટીનાં•ફાલેકટર•એ
કુને•પુછ્યાથી•માલમ•થાશે.—તા• ૫ મી
માશ•જાનીવારી•શને ૧૮૧૪ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. In the Office of
Country Correſpondence.

શ્રી

ષચપ્રજીષ્યાણીનધ્યેઘનછેણે
ષેલીજેષચપ્રજીમંઘષેષમીચેષ
પ્રેઇપપ્રષ્ટેમ્રતવણ્યામષ્ઠે પદ્મીત
ષ્ઠછેતેષ્ઠેંતચેષીપ્રષ્ટેપ્રીષચપ્રજીષી
ષ્ઠ.ષ પ્રેઇપપ્રષ્ટેમ્રતષાકીતપદ્મે તે
કીમ્રતપ્યાપયાષ્ઠજેપ્રેણીમ્રણી ઘ
ષતીદ્યાપાણેનપ્રપ્રેણપ્રષ્ઠેઠ ઇપ
પ્રેઘપ્રગપનપ્રનપ્રેણમ્રત તાગીઠ
૨૦ પદ્મે૬પજમ્રગીચેતીપ્ર
ઘનપ્રડપ્રષ્ઠીક્તનજાલી ઠેપ્રીપ્ર
પ્રપ્રેમઠનયાપ્રષ્ઠીચાનપ્યાપ્ર૬મપ
ષેજમર્ઇપ્ર તાગીઠ ૬ પ્યાનીપ્રગી
ષપ્ર ૧૮૧૪ ઇંગ્રેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. In the Office of
Country Correſpondence.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Adminiſtration, of all and ſingular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of CHARLES YATES, late an Aſſiſtant Surgeon on the Bombay Eſtabliſhment deceaſed, may be granted, to HENRY WOODE and FRANCIS LUGRIN of that place, Merchants, as Creditors thereon.

Bombay, Dec. 22, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, made in a cauſe on the Equity Side of the ſaid Court, wherein MOSES YACOOB SOOLEMON is Complainant, and MEYA H BITBHOYE MOTTABHOYE, and PESTONJEE BOMANJEE are Defendants, the Creditors of MEYA GOOLAM HUSSON CAUNJEEBHOY deceaſed, who was a Mohamedan Inhabitant of Surat, and who died at ſea, on a voyage from Bombay to Mocha, in or about the month of April 1810, are perſonally, or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts, before EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT Eſquire, Maſter of the ſaid Court, at his office in the Court Houſe, in Bombay aforeſaid, on or before the firſt day of April 1814, or in default thereof, they will be *peremptorily* excluded the benefit of the ſaid Decree.

SANDWITH,
Complainants Solicitor

Bombay, Dec. 20, 1813.

જાહેર• ખબર

નાંમદાર•રીફાડર•ફોરટનાં•હોદ્દેમથી•
દીફરી•જ્યાને•હોદ્દેમનાંમુ•શ્રીકુષે•જે•
ફોરટ•મધે•ફજીહો•કતો•મુશાજ્યાકુબ
શુલેમાંન•ફરીયાદીનો•ફરનાર•તથા•મી
યાં•હલતલાજ•મોટાલાજ•તથા•પેશાતં
નજી•ભમંનજી•મુદાજ•મલેજ * જેફોજનુ
લેહેણ•મરનાર•મીયાં•ગોલામ•હશેન•ફાં
નજીલાજ•શ્રી•શ્રુરતનો•રેફેવાશી•શવંત
૧૮૧૦ નાં•વરશ•મધે•આપરેલ•મહીનાં
મો•અતરેથી•શ્રી•મોજે•જાતાં•મરીગયા
તેહેની•ઉપર•હોએતે•પોતે•ઘણી•જ્યા
તેહેનો•વફીલ•શ્રી•ફોરટ•મધે•મીશાતર•
ફુટની•હાજરીશ•મધે•તારીખ ૧ આપરેલ
૧૮૧૪ શુધી•આકીને•પોતાનુ•લેહેણ•હો
એતે•શાબેત•ફરે•ને•એ•ફશ્રુર•ફરશે તો
તે•ઘણીને•ફાંજ•પોહોચશે•નહી•ને•તે•
દીફરીનો•હક•તેહેને•પોહોચશે•નહી *

SANDWITH,
Complainants Solicitor.

Bombay, Dec. 20, 1813.

શ્રી

છંબમઘપ્રહેડતજીપ્રનડપ ઊી
ઘઈઐ ઉપડોમજીપ્રહેડતાચે ઈપ
પેમી ઐડ•ઇપ્રજીપ્રાયઠે છેગપે
ઊીજીષ્યાઊમ ઘપ્યેપેપનપાર્ઇપજી
યાઘપીતમ્રઈપ્રેઘમ્રઈપઘપ્રેતને
જીઘમનજીઊીઘઈયાત મઘપ્રઉપ
ઐલ્યાપ્રપ્રજેજીયાગુપ્રમ ઘષપપ્ર
નજીમ્રઈપ્રજીવતપનમે ંજીનેઊીઘ
ઈકનઘંપનમેઘઐઐષપ્રનેષમત
ઘષતામ્રઐઘપ્રીઃ ષ્ઠ ૧૮૧૦ મ
ઐઘયાનેમેપ્રયાચેમપ્રતિપ ઘઐત
યાજીસ્વતામ્રીક્યંત્યાચે પજીપ્રણી
ઈડપડ ઐઈઁમ ઐંઠ પ્રેડતાચા
પ્રત્નપઘઐયાજપાજીપ્રીક્યાચે
ઘજીઘપંજીનેમપજમગી પ્રેડતાચે

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of THOMAS DUNDAS ROBERTSON, late Lieutenant in the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment of Native Infantry deceaſed.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to HORMUSJEE BHICKAJEE one of the Partners of the Firm of BHICKAJEE MERJEE and Co. of Bombay Merchants and Traders the Creditors of the deceaſed; all Perſons concerned in the ſaid Eſtate are hereby apprized thereof.

STEPHENSON,
Proctor.

Bombay, 7th January 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Ecclesiastical Side,

In the Goods of JERONIMO DE CHAVES commonly called JURAN NAQUAH late of Bombay Portugueſe Cooly deceaſed.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration with the Will or Teſtamentary Paper writing of the deceaſed, annexed, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to PASCOAL DE CHAVES, DOMINGOS DE CHAVES, JOAO DE CHAVES and SIMAO DE CHAVES Grand Sons of the ſaid deceaſed; All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate or having claims thereon are requeſted to make the ſame known to the Adminiſtrators, without delay

HUNGERFORD,
Proctor.

Bombay, 7th January 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Ecc. Side.

In the Goods of RAMDAS PREMCHUND late of Bombay Banian inhabitant deceaſed.

LETTER of Adminiſtration in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to DOOLABDASS MOTIRAM of the ſame place Banian Inhabitant, all perſons indebted to the Eſtate or having claims thereon are requeſted to make the ſame known to the Adminiſtrator without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
Proctor.

Bombay, 7th January 1814.

Hindoostanee Books.

MESSRS. SHOTTON, CALDER & Co. have received for ſale ſome Copies of the following Hindooſtanee Works by JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST, L. L. D. which may be had at the affixed Prices, viz.

The Engliſh and Hindooſtanee Dictionary, a new Edition, with a Grammatical introduction and many additions and improvements by THOMAS ROEBUCK, Eſq in 1 Vol. Rupees	-	60
The Britiſh Indian Monitor, 2 Vol.		35
The Strangers Guide, New Edition,		8
Tota Kuhanee,	- - -	12
Nusri Benuzeer,	- - -	10
Sukoontula Natuk,	- - -	4

Bombay, 7th January 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of TUCKER MALJEE MOHONA late a Hindoo of the caſt of Lovana deceaſed, may be granted, to TUCKER PURSHOTUM MALJEE Son and Heir of the deceaſed.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 7th January 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That this preſent Evening the 8th Inſtant,

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RACES,

WILL BE DISPOSED OF

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

On the Race Course,

TWO ARABIAN MARES

ONE COLT & ONE FILLY,

THE PROPERTY

OF THE LATE

Samuel Bourchier Esq.

Bombay, 8th January 1814.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

On WEDNESDAY next,

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS.

SUNDRY Articles of Houſehold Furniture, the property of Gentlemen who have lately left the ſettlement.

Alſo a ſtrong, uſeful ſecond hand Chariot.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

HAVE for private ſale, a ſtrong neat Buggey with Harneſs complete, and a handſome faſt trotting Arab Horſe.

THIS DAY,

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT TOMKINS'S

IN APOLLO STREET,

SUNDRY Articles of Houſehold Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Silver and Plated Ware, Lamps, Wall Shades, China, Queen's and Glaſs ware, Hats, a few Dozen of fine Old Jamaica Rum and Madeira Wine, and to cloſe a Concern about 20 Dozen Half Stockings and a few comfortable Blankets, and at 12 o'clock, Two good Saddle Horſes.

Bombay 8th January 1814.

Kyapooty Oil.

FROM AMBOYNA

OF THE MOST GENUINE KIND

TO BE HAD

AT THE GODOWNS OF

MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE & CO.

Bombay, 8th January 1814.

FREIGHT

FOR MADRAS AND COLUMBO,

THE SCHOONER

OCTAVIA,

CAPT. A. DUROCHER,

Will ſail within Eight Days,

APPLY TO

Nasservanjee Cowasjee Pittet,

MEDOWS STREET.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1 Forbes's Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subſcribers about to change their Stations, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1814.

A CARD.

MR JOHN LECKIE has the honor to announce, the admission of Mr. JAMES SINDRY as a Partner in his Mercantile and Agency Eſtabliſhment, and that buſineſs will in future be conducted under the Firm of JOHN LECKIE & Co.

Bombay 1st January 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL S Jewba Ballajee Purfolk to Jamſetjee Nan a Batty Ground ſituate Walls of Bombay in Girgon known by the name of Cazara belonging to the late Pandorang Byrao Sinoy deceaſed, if any perſon or perſons have any claim thereon they ſhould make the ſame known to the ſaid Jamſetjee Nanabhoy the purchaſer within fourteen days from the date hereof.—Dated this 7th day of January 1814.

જાહેર ખબર

પરેલ્યુ જુબા ગામાળ્યે પારશી જંમ
શેટજીના નાનાભાઇને ખેતર ની જમીનના
ડોસ્સર બાંધેલા પોટ વીરાંકુ મધેના
જેને ફાળારા ફરીને ફકકે તે વેચાતા
આપા એ મીલકત મશાલ સરદાર શે
ઠવી પાંડુ બીજ વાલી જેકોજીનો દાવો
નો કુરા એમેતે એ ખરીદાર પારશી જં
મ્યે જ નાનાભાઇને આપ્યે તારીખ
થા ઇ નીજાહેર કરે *

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR, requests the Honor of the Company, of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's and Honorable Company's Civil, Military and Marine Services to a Ball and Supper at House, on Tuesday the 18th at Clock, to celebrate Anniverſary of Her Day.

H. BELLASIS,
AID DE CAMP.

ARELL HOUSE,
January 1814.

COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 8th JANUARY 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3d, JANUARY 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

LIEUTENANT Alexander B. Campbell, Barrack Maſter in the Northern Diviſion of Guzerat is allowed a furlough to ſea on ſick certificate for a period of three months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Caſtle, 4th January 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Hollis, of the 1ſt Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry to the Interpretership of Linguiſt to that Corps, in the Hindoſtanee and Marhatta languages.

Bombay Caſtle, 5th January 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct, by order of the 6th inſtant, directing Enſigns Kipp and Tate be employed in the ſurvey, and its dependencies; and to place them under the direction of the Revenue Surveyor of Bombay that they may be employed in the Survey of the Iſland of Salſette.

Bombay Caſtle, 6th January 1814.

The furlough to ſea on ſick certificate granted to Lieutenant H. Newton of the 1ſt Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry by the order of Government of the 4th May 1813 is extended to the 28th of February next.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Civil Appointments dated 3d January 1814.

MR. THOMAS MAURICE KEATE, to be Judge and Magiſtrate of Surat vice Bomtchier deceaſed.

Mr. Fell to be Conſervator of the Forests and Occaſional Commercial Agent in Malabar.

By a Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 17th of laſt month, we have received the official account of the capture by ſtorm, on the 4th of December, of the ſtrong Port of Entouree by the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Adams, Commanding the Britiſh Forces in the territory of Rewahee.

The official particulars of this gallant affair have reached us too late to be inſerted in this number of our paper. It appears that we loſt no Officer and only five men; Captains Lindſay and Meredith and Enſign Malden were wounded and 71 men. The loſs of the Enemy who made an obſtinate defence is eſtimated at 200 killed.

We underſtand that His Majeſtys Ship Baraconta will proceed to Sea on the 9th of this month, and afford convoy to the trade as far as to Point de Galle.

Yeſterday commenced the Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for Bombay and its dependencies, before the Hon'ble the Recorder, the Mayor and Aldermen of the Term of the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

The following Gentlemen were ſworn in to compoſe the Grand Jury.

H. S. PEARSON, Eſq. *Foreman.*

Henry Meriton,	George Lukis,
T. Flower,	J. A. Macpherſon,
H. Agar,	T. Turner,
S. Babington,	J. Lawrence,
R. E. Stephenſon,	J. Pavin,
W. C. Bird,	W. T. Graham,
J. Vedderburne,	C. Learmouth,
J. Henderſon,	J. Jukes, and
S. Noton,	J. Sindry, Eſquires.

After a ſhort [illegible] from the Hon'ble the Recorder, the Grand Jury having retired with the Bills, returned in a ſhort time with a true Bill againſt Robert Frazer, a private in the 65th Regiment of Foot for the murder of another Soldier in the ſame Regiment named Hugh Kaine. The Court immediately proceeded to the trial of this caſe, and we hope the following will be found to be a correct report of the trial.

REX v. ROBERT FRAZER.

James Kelly, a private of the 65th Regiment was firſt called. He ſaw the priſoner in company with the deceaſed between 3 and 4 o'clock of the evening of the 8th of November, Kaine came up to the place where Frazer was, and ſaid are you in a better humour than when you was at Roll Call, Frazer ſaid if you dont go away from my cot I will ſtab you, and he ſeized the bayonet for that purpoſe. Seeing this he went to them, and ſeparated Kaine and Frazer. He laid hold of the bayonet that the priſoner had in his hand, he ſaid Frazer let go this bayonet, no, ſaid he, I will not. Witneſs kept hold of the bayonet till one Bullock came up to his aſſistance. Bullock ſaid he had got the bayonet now, in ſhort, he ſucceeded in taking away the bayonet, and put it on his own Cot, he did not know at the time that Kaine was wounded, he heard Bullock ſay that Kaine was wounded. Frazer took the firelock by the barrel and ſaid he would knock Kaine's the deceaſed's brains out, he came between them to take the firelock from him: Kaine the deceaſed laid hold of the firelock at the ſame time. Kaine died on the 11th of November. He vomited blood, ſoon after this buſineſs, he ſaid, he did not know he was wounded untill he heard Bullock ſay he was wounded. Witneſs did not ſee the deceaſed make uſe of any violence towards the priſoner.

Queſtion by the priſoner, whether Kaine did not knock him down? witneſs did not ſee him, witneſs himſelf knocked the priſoner down, in attempting to get the bayonet from him in ſtruggling he fell againſt another Cot.

George Bullock called, he knew the priſoner he is a private in the 65th Regiment. As he was coming from Roll call at 3 o'clock on the 8th of November, he ſaw the deceaſed ſtanding by the priſoner's Cot they appeared to have had ſome words before he came in and he diſtinctly heard Kaine ſay, I have heard you have been writing chits: the priſoner anſwered I have got a good many have you bgaged any? Witneſs did not pay any further attention but a ſhort time after, he heard a kind of ſcuffling between them, Kaine appeared to be holding the priſoner down on the cot whom he had ſeized, he appeared to be preventing the priſoner from moving. Kaine retired two or three paces back from him, Frazer (the priſoner) got up in his Cot and ſeized a bayonet from a muſquet which was near at hand and made a puſh at Kaine. Kaine had no weapon.—Witneſs called out that Kaine was wounded, and went round to aſſiſt, he found that Kelly had ſeized the priſoner and was taking the bayonet from him, he heard him ſay let go the bayonet Frazer—He ſaw Kelly throw the priſoner down in attempting to get the bayonet from him, at laſt witneſs and Kelly ſucceeded in getting the bayonet. Witneſs went up to Kaine and told him he was wounded, and Kaine vomited a mouthful of blood. Kaine did not fall with the wound. He does not know of any previous quarrel.

Dr. Patrick Mackenzie of the 65th Regiment ſaid that he is Aſſiſtant Surgeon of this Regiment, he examined the body of Hugh Kaine in November laſt—When firſt called on the 8th of November he found Kaine bleeding very much from a wound inflicted from a bayonet. It was found impoſſible to ſtop the bleeding until the 11th of November, when it ſuddenly ſtopped, and Kaine died—from theſe circumſtaaces and the appearance of the body of the deceaſed he had no doubt he died of the wound inflicted by the bayonet.

Here the caſe cloſed for the Proſecution.

The Priſoner called in his defence as to character Captain John Goodger, of the 65th Regiment, who ſaid that ſince the priſoner had been under his command he had always conducted himſelf as a good ſteady ſoldier: alſo Aſſiſtant Surgeon OReilly was called who ſaid tha the dreſſed his head on the 8th of November, he appeared to have received a contuſion, it was immediately after the affray.

The priſoner called one or two Gentlemen as to character.

The Recorder ſummed ſhortly up to the Jury, who retired, and in a very ſhort time, returned with a Verdict of Guilty.

The Recorder immediately proceeded in a moſt impreſſive manner, after ſhortly expatiating on the enormity of his crime, to paſs ſentence of Death on the priſoner.

The Jury having found ſome other Bills in the courſe of the day, the Court was next occupied with the Trial of T. Robjent, a Serjeant of the 17th Light Dragoons for ſhooting at a Soldier in the ſame Regiment. We ſhall endeavour to procure a report of this Trial, and of any others that may be intereſting, for our next number.

We underſtand that the execution of Robert Frazer, will certainly take place on Monday morning.

BOMBAY RACES.

The Bombay Races for this year commenced on Monday laſt, and a very numerous aſſemblage of the community, collected together both on that day and on Thurſday following to witneſs the exhibitions of the firſt meeting.

The firſt Race on Monday was for the BYCULLAH SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, for Maiden Colts Rupees 200 each with 50£ from the Fund, *One Two Mile Heat*—weight for age. Only two Colts ſtarted for this Purſe, a third was entered at the Poſt, but did not arrive in time to run.

Colonel Atkiss's B. A. C. Curroo 4 Years 1.
Captain Frederic's G. A. C. Shahin 4 Years 2.

The time of running was 4 minutes and 44 ſeconds. Curroo, had evidently the advantage during the whole of the Race. It is thought that had the Colt ſtarted which was entered at the Poſt, He would have beat Curroo, as he did very well in the next Race, but we ſhould like to ſee them tried together Heats 2 Miles.

The next and only other Race on Monday was for the BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of 100 Rupees each, with 100£ from the Fund for all Horſes, *Heats 2 Miles*, weight for age.

	Years.		
Capt. Delamottes' B. A. H. Pioneer	5.	4	8
Mr. Lukis's B. A. H. Ploughboy	4.	1	1
Mr. Stewart's G. A. C. Morven	4.	3	4
Captain Frederick's G. A. H. Stick to it, aged.	2	2	

	M.	S.	
The firſt half mile	1	0	First Heat.
Second	1	2	
Third	1	6	
Fourth	1	1	
	4	18	

	M.	S.	
The firſt half mile	1	0	Second Heat.
Second	1	12	
Third	1	10	
Fourth	1	2	
	4	24	

This was an intereſting Race; Pioneer took the lead at ſtarting, and was followed by Morven, but Ploughboy allowed them to head him and came up when he liked, he was however puſhed hard by "*Stick to it*" in the laſt half mile of the firſt Heat—and *ſome* of the knowing ones thought that "*Stick to it*" would win the Race.

The Rider of the "*Stick to it*" (having been changed) for the ſecond Heat; managed him very ſkilfully lying bye for the firſt half mile, and making a very ſucceſsful and brilliant puſh during the Second, which enabled him to lead all the other Horſes and to conteſt the Plate with Ploughboy for the remainder of the Race. But Ploughboy won in excellent ſtyle, and is a very fine Horſe.

On Thurſday the Race for Mr. Forbes's Cup took place, and as nine Maiden Horſes had been entered, and agreat deal of pains had been taken in their training, this Race had excited a conſiderable degree of curioſity. It was for a Cup valne 100£ for Maiden Horſes carrying 9 Stone, *One Three Mile Heat.*

Col. Atkins's, C. A. C. Chance,	4
Mr. Remington's, C. A. H. Khaun,	3
Mr. Newman's, B. A. H. Preſent Occaſion,	5
Mr. Money's, B. A. H. Beverly,	6
Col. Corſellis's, C. A. H. Trumpeter,	1
Mr. Stewart's, G. A. H. Hamlet,	8
Capt. Frederick's, C. A. H. Mufti,	7
Major Hull's, B. A. H. Young Eſcape,	2

Only eight Horſes ſtarted, and the favourites at this time were, Trumpeter, Khaun, and Hamlet, the Race was run in ſix minutes and forty ſeconds, and was extremely intereſting as none of the Horſes bolted, or run away; but kept very much together during the firſt two miles, during the third mile the conteſt appeared at firſt to be between, Trumpeter, Khaun and Young Eſcape; but after paſſing the diſtance Poſt, Young Eſcape who led the other three was preſſed very hard by Trumpeter, and it ſeemed very doubtfull till they arrived oppoſite the Booth which of thoſe Horſes would win: Trumpeter appeared, however to paſs Young Eſcape about fifty yards from the Winning Poſt, and won by rather leſs than a length. It was a capital Race, and highly intereſting.

The remaining Race on Thurſday was for A GIVE AND TAKE of 50£ from the Fund, 14 *Hands*, 9 *Stone*, Heats a Mile and a half.

	Years.		
Mr. Remington's G. A. H. Forefter	5.	1	1
Captain Delamotte's B. A. H. Pioneer	5.	2	2

This was a good Race; but Forester had evidently the advantage throughout.

The time of running was;

	M.	S.	
1ſt. Half Mile	1	0	First Heat.
2d. Do.	1	10	
3d. Do.	1	3	
	3	13	

	M.	S.	
1ſt. Half Mile	1	2	Second Heat.
2d. Do.	1	10	
3d. Do.	1	9	
	3	21	

This day the Races will proceed to conclude the firſt meeting.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Jas. Leighton, Artillery.
Aſſiſtant Surgeon John Llewellin.
Lieut. and Adjt. Chas. Kettle, 1st, 5th.
Aſſiſtant Surgeon Geo. Ogilvy.
Captain John Taylor, 1st, 4th.

DEPARTURE.—Lieut. Thomas Gordon, Fort Adjutant.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—December 31st ship Upton Caſtle, Captain H. W. Beyts, from China and Manilla.

Ditto January 1st the H. Company's Cruizer Veſtal, Lieutenant J. Phillips from a Cruize.

Ditto Schooner Octacia, Captain A. Durecher, from Columbo.

SAILED.—December 29th ship Pomona, Captain Thomas G. Street, to Calcutta.

Ditto 30th Ditto Ship Delhi, Captain Thomas Mears, to Cochin.

Ditto Ship Cornwallis, Captain Robert Graham, to Bengal.

Ditto Sylph Ditto J. Arthur, on a Cruize.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

His Majeſty's ſhip Salſette, and the H. C.'s ſhips Baring, Metcalfe, Fairlie, Ocean, General Stewart, Devaynes and Huddart, dropt down below Saugor, on Tueſday afternoon; it was not aſcertained at Kedgeree on Wedneſday, (when the laſt report in town came away,) whether they had ſailed out, or not, that morning, although from the lightneſs of the wind it was ſuppoſed not.

The only veſſels remaining below on Wedneſday were the followings at Saugor, H. Co.'s ſhips Marquis of Wellington, Union, Carnatic, Streatham, Devonſhire, William Pitt, and Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, together with the Woodbridge and Troubridge.

Two inward bound ſhips were paſſing up when the report was deſpatched;—name not aſcertained.

On Wedneſday ſe'ennight, two launches took place which we now have the pleaſure to notice;—the one, a ſhip of 461 tons, named THE JANE, from the yard of Meſſrs. Scott & Co. at Fort Glouceſter; the other, a handſome little Brig of 135 tons, from oppoſite Bernagore.

We underſtand that the homeward bound fleet was deſpatched from Saugor on the evening of Sunday laſt;—the Huſſar finally ſailed from Kedgeree, on the afternoon of the 12th inſtant.

We have been favored with the ſight of letters from Saugor roads, dated the 14th of December, 1813, which did not hold out any very ſtrong expectations of the fleet's leaving the river immediately,—they were deſpatched on the 12th, but had not left Saugor on the above day when the ſignal was, we are informed, made for the fleet to "moor again."

Since our uſual ſummary of ſhipping news has been written, we have received a further Kedgeree report, which announces, "the Sylphide and her convoy remained below Saugor that night:—the Glenmore, Captain Vaughan, had arrived from the Iſle of France, left the 19th of October, and the Futteh Elmonam, from Penang, the 17th ultimo:—the Bombay Merchant and H. C.'s ſhip Hugh Inglis, had paſſed Kedgeree outwards.

The Futteh Elmonam, from Batavia, Malacca and Penang, whoſe arrival is above announced, in latitude 20° 59' north, and in longitude 89° 42' eaſt, experienced a very heavy gale of wind, in which ſhe loſt all her maſts and boats; Captain Goffart ſpoke the brig Coſta Java, Captain C. Coucher, which had alſo loſt her topmaſts in the above gale.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Surat on the 30th Ultimo, Mrs. C. C. Arraſcon, of a ſon.

Yeſterday Evening the Lady of C. Shubrick Eſquire of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Chandernagore, on the 12th inſtant, Mrs. Dechal, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the night of the 31st inſtant, the Lady of Major James Lumsdaine, Deputy Commiſſary General, of a Daughter.

On the 4th current, Mrs. W[illegible]wallis, of a Daughter.

On Sunday morning, the 5th [illegible] Mrs. David Mills, of a Daughter.

On Friday the 10th inſtant, Mrs. J. Diſſent, of a Daughter.

At Chinſurah, on the 10th inſtant, the Lady of G. Herklots, Eſq. of Son.

At Kiſſengunge, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Shuldham, of the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

On the 3d inſtant, at Coolbariah, Mrs. J. A. Savi, of a Son.

At Golagore, on the 5th inſtant, Mrs. Lewis Delamougerede, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 27th ultimo, the Lady of Captain R. H. Conniffe, Aſſiſtant Commiſſary General, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 11th current, the Infant Son of Lieutenant Nott.

On Sunday, the 5th inſtant Mr. David Wilſon, 4th Officer of the H. C. Ship Huddart, aged 22d years.

At Dacca, on the 5th inſtant, William Turin, Eſq. Surgeon to the Civil Station.

On the 24th October, at Penang, William Benge Eſq. Regiſtrar to the Supreme Court on that Iſland aged 30 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES]—Yeſterday Morning, at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend E. Vaughan, Senior Chaplain, Lieutenant Colonel Valentine Blacker, Quarter Maſter General of the Madras Army, to Miſs Johnſon.

On Tueſday, the 14th December, at Arcot, by the Reverend Mr. Mourizy, Captain Trewman, 22d N. Regt. Quarter Maſter's Brigade Centre Diviſion of the Army, to Miſs. Elizabeth Eleanor Gordon, eldeſt daughter of Captain Gordon, H. M. 22d Regiment Light Dragoons.

BIRTH.]—At the Cantonment near Cuddapah, on the 14th inſtant, the Lady of Captain W. C. Oliver, Commanding the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

Calcutta Intelligence.

DECEMBER 13.

ADDRESS FROM THE FREE-MASONS.

On Saturday laſt, at half paſt 8 P. M. agreeably to a notification given to the Maſters of Lodges, Star in the Eaſt, Induſtry and Perſeverance, and the Moira Lodge Freedom and Fidelity, that the moſt Worſhipful and Right Hon'ble the Earl of Moira, Paſt Acting Grand Maſter of the Grand Lodge of England, would receive a congratulatory Addreſs on his Lordſhip's arrival in India.—the Officers and Brethren of thoſe Lodges, amounting to about 120, aſſembled at the Government-houſe, where they decorated and marſhalled themſelves for their introduction to his Lordſhip. At 9 o'clock the moſt Worſhipful Paſt Acting Grand Maſter having ſignified his readineſs to receive the Addreſs, the Right Worſhipful Maſters of the three Lodges, William Coates Blaquiere Eſq. William Dring Eſq. and Sir William Grant Keir, preceded by the Lodges, ſupported on crimſon velvet cuſhions, and followed by their reſpective Paſt Maſters, Officers and Brethren of the Lodges, entered the room appropriated for the occaſion, filing in a ſemicircle in front of his Lordſhip, who decorated with the ſuperb Maſonic jewel preſented to him by the Maſonic Lodges in England, and various other jewels of the higher orders of Maſonry, ſtood with his perſonal Staff, at the upper part of the Saloon. The Right Worſhipful Maſter of Lodge, Star in the Eaſt, firſt Lodge of Bengal, then read the following Addreſs.

"TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL AND RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF MOIRA, &c. &c. &c. PAST ACTING GRAND MASTER of the Grand LODGE OF ENGLAND.

"*Moſt Worſhipful Sir and Noble Brother;*

"We the Maſters, Wardens, and Members, of Lodge Star in the Eaſt, Lodge Induſtry and Perſeverance, and the Moira Lodge Freedom and Fidelity, working under the auſpices of the Grand Lodge of England, actuated by a ſincere reſpect for your Lordſhip's diſtinguiſhed and exalted character as a Maſon, approach you with united heart, to expreſs the lively gratification we feel, at your Lordſhip's ſafe arrival at the metropolis of India.

"As Britiſh Maſons, glorying in the mild and beneficent principles of our ancient and honorable Inſtitution, we feel ourſelves doubly impelled to welcome your Lordſhip to this Country, and congratulate the Craft in India, on an event which not only opens to their view the brighteſt proſpects of encouragement and protection, but enables them perſonally to witneſs, the benign operation of thoſe great Maſonic virtues, which they have ſo long contemplated and revered at a diſtance.

"During the period that your Lordſhip as the immediate repreſentative of our Royal Patron, held the reſponſible office of Acting Grand Maſter of England, we obſerved with admiration and gratitude, your perſevering exertions in ſupporting the high character of our inſtitution, in ſucceſsfully diffuſing its ſublime tenets, and endeavouring by a mild and dignified courſe of meaſures, to unite the Brotherhood in the cloſeſt ties of amity, illuſtrating by the bright example of your own life, the pure precepts of the inſtitution over which you ſo long and ably preſided,

"In this ſincere demonſtration of reſpect, we only perform an imperious duty to your Lordſhip as our illuſtrious ſuperior, the Paſt Acting Grand Maſter of England; but when to that pleaſing duty, is added the unanimous and voluntary acknowledgement of our perſonal affection for your Lordſhip's private virtues, ſenſations ariſe in our hearts which words are inadequate to expreſs.

"That the Father of all Light, the Almighty Architect, whoſe power and wiſdom ſuſtain the foundations of the univerſe, may continue to illumine your mind; that under your auſpices the fabric of Free Maſonry may be more cloſely cemented, ſtrengthened and extended; and that your Lordſhip may long continue the pride and ornament of our order, is the fervent prayer of,

Moſt Worſhipful Sir and Moſt Noble Brother,

Your faithful Servants and moſt

Affectionate Brothers,

W. C. BLAQUIERE, Maſter, Lodge Star in the Eaſt.

J. B. BIRCH, Senior Warden.

W. BLACKSTONE: Paſt Maſter. &c. &c.

Here follow the Names of the different free maſons of the three Lodges.

To which his Lordſhip returned this eloquent and gratifying anſwer.

"*Brethren;*

"The ſentiments which attend the interchange of kindneſs among Maſons, are more eaſily conceived than expreſſed, I imagine how I ought to meet the compliment you have paid me and give me credit for due feeling, and you will do more juſtice to my ſenſations than could be rendered to them by any words in my power to employ.

"From what you ſay of me, I perceive all the advantages of being ſeen at a diſtance; but I am happy to have ſacrificed that ſecurity, ſince it has given me the opportunity of this cordial reception from you. I accept your favorable profeſſions moſt gladly, becauſe from what I have ſeen and heard, I have reaſon to be ſatisfied that Maſonic principle, with all the neceſſary regularity, is ſtrictly obſerved in your ſeveral Lodge's. A rigid attention to the eſtabliſhed forms, is no light conſideration; it is a binding duty upon us, becauſe it is the only pledge we can hold forth to the Community, as a ſecurity againſt the poſſible prevenſions of ſecret meetings. The uniformity of obſervances in Maſonic Lodges ſatisfies all Governments that they are ſafe, under the facility, of recurring to thoſe who ſuperintend the Craft; becauſe the uniformity is a proof, that thoſe individuals poſſeſs efficient control over the proceedings of the fraternity and are thence themſelves reſponſible. A clear perception of this alone, has induced Governments to exempt Maſonry from that interdict which they have felt themſelves under the obligation of eſtabliſhing againſt other undefined aſſociations. But, Brethren, you will never miſtake the myſterious forms, the obſervance of which is ſo carefully upheld in our meetings, and which are indeed ſo eſſential to the ſtructure of the Craft, for the real foundation of our union. The diffuſion of a ſpirit of Benevolence and Charity is the true object of our labors; and in the purſuit of that object, we do that, which we humbly truſt may be approved by the All Beneficent Creator.

"The diſtinction which I have drawn between our forms and our eſſential purpoſe, is illuſtrated by a circumſtance referring to this Country. Here, where, above all other parts of the world, attachment to ceremonies appears the moſt rooted, I meet the very inculcation which I have been preſſing upon you. Stumbling upon a tranſlation of ſome axioms from the Braminical College of Madura, to my great ſurprize I found this paſſage. "He who is "practiſed in Virtue and Benevolence, knows the "eſſence of all religion; [illegible]ty ceremonies form no part of it." The ſentence is not incomplete, though it may, at firſt ſight, appear ſo. He who recorded it was well aware, that it could not be reflected upon without preſenting all its inferences. The ſuppreſſion of thoſe ſelfiſh paſſions which conſtitutes virtue, and that poſtponement of our own advantages to the enjoyment of others, which is termed Benevolence, can ſpring in man but from one ſource. The ſacrifice of one's own gratification would be abſurdity, did not one feel that, in the unalterable relations towards each other which the Almighty has eſtabliſhed amongſt his creatures, the Furtherance of the happineſs of others, is ſo conſonant to the goodneſs of his works, is (however humbly,) ſo much an imitation of his divine bounty, that we may confidently pronounce it the moſt acceptable worſhip we can offer to his throne.

"The priciple of Maſonry then is religion, yes! Your hearts acknowledge that it is truly ſo. You aſk for my ſupport and countenance, can you want them? The ſtructure of Maſonry reſts upon too firm a baſis to need the being upheld by extraneous aſſiſtance; Its own quality, and the eternal recognition of it, which will exiſt in the breaſts of men, muſt preſerve it againſt all contingencies. Yet I earneſtly thank you for your belief, partial as it is, that I can render you ſervice. If to cheer and to encourage you, be to render you ſervice, I ſhall do ſo. I will urge you forward with an irreſiſtible ſpur; I will tell you, the true work of Maſons is the adoration of the moſt High? All your energies are well employed in an occupation of ſuch a tenour. Cultivate it! Propagate it! You will beſtow bleſſings on thoſe around you: but you will beſtow ten times more on yourſelves; for you will walk in the conſtant perſuasion of endeavouring to do that, which is moſt likely to find grace in the ſight of the great Architect of the Univerſe."

His Lordſhip then, after ſaluting the Brethren in a moſt gracious manner, was followed by his Staff.

At a quarter before 10, the Right Honorable the Counteſs of Loudoun and Moira, having intimated to the Brethren of the Lodges Star in the Eaſt, Induſtry and Perſeverance and the Moira Lodge, that her Ladyſhip was prepared to receive their Addreſs, the Lodges proceeded to move in proceſſion thro' the ſouthern verandah of the Government-houſe, to her Ladyſhip's Drawing-room in the South-weſt wing. The Counteſs, ſupported on the right hand, by Lady Keir, Mrs. Rickets, Mrs. Davidſon and the Miſſes Roſs, and on the left by the Earl of Moira, and his Lordſhip's Staff, ſignified her readineſs to hear the Addreſs, when the Right Worſhipful Maſter of Star in the Eaſt, advanced and read the Addreſs as follows.

"To the Right Honorable the Counteſs of Loudoun and Moira.

"*Madam;*

"We the Maſters, Wardens, and Members of Lodges Star in the Eaſt, Induſtry and Perſeverance, and the Moira Lodge Freedom and Fidelity, having diſcharged our grateful duty to our illuſtrious Brother the Earl of Moira, by the unanimous [illegible] of our cordial congratulations, on his ſafe arrival in Bengal, cannot remain uninfluenced by a ſecret hope, that our ſentiments of reſpect and affection, may be allowed to extend to one, ſo juſtly dear to his Lordſhip's heart, as the Counteſs of Loudoun and Moira, and ſo forcibly aſſociated with Maſonical virtue. Can we, as Maſons, proudly acknowledging the genuine and unfallied principles of our ancient and reſpectable order, contemplate your Ladyſhip's deſcent, from a Nobleman ſo eminent and diſtinguiſhed in the annals of Maſonry, as the Earl of Loudoun, who filled the chair of the grand Lodge of England without experiencing the moſt lively impulſe of grateful enthuſiaſm [illegible] in your happy union with the Earl of Moira, the fineſt ſprings of our ſublime inſtitution have joined together in an ample torrent, to ſpread more widely, the luxuriant tide of benevolence, generoſity, charity and ſocial affection;—could we behold this auſpicious union of Maſonic gifts, and deny ourſelves the gratification of ſending with our congratulations to Lord Moira, the ſame cordial welcome to your Ladyſhip and claiming your hereditary influence over our fraternity with ſentiments of equal veneration?

"The mild virtues, and amiable condeſcenſion, which have diſtinguiſhed your Ladyſhip's character through [illegible] inſpire us with a flattering hope, that you will accept the offer now made to you by a reſpectable body of Free Maſons, of their ſincere congratulations on the arrival of yourſelf and family, and their cordial wiſhes, that you may long enjoy in theſe Climes the [illegible] health and happineſs, and that in your riſing offſpring you may joyfully behold the [illegible] bloſſoms of innocence expanding into perfection.

"Cloathed in the garb of Freemaſonry, we [illegible] and purity, we [illegible] proach your Ladyſhip, with [illegible] citation, that you will allow you the Patroneſs of an [illegible] own breaſt, the firſt principles and [illegible] which are ſtrictly congenial with the ſoft ſprings of your heart.—Could a doubt be entertained of the purity of our inſtitution, the exemplary life, the juſtly acknowledged benevolence, and active virtues of your Noble conſort, would inſtantly repel it, and ſtamp on our order the intrinſic value [illegible] poſſeſſes.—May that proud diſtinction [illegible] Lordſhip's life has given to maſo[illegible] by the benign influence of [illegible] patronage, and may we, in the [illegible] of your Ladyſhip's favorable opinion, be animated by a ſpark of that bright and encouraging ſpirits which ſo happily preſided and watched over the intereſts of the maſonic community!

"We have the honor to ſubſcribe ourſelves,

"MADAM,

"Your [illegible] faithful and [illegible] obedient Servants."

[*Signed by the Maſters, Wardens, and Members of the three Lodges.*]

The Counteſs of Loudoun and Moira was pleaſed to return her thanks to the Lodges, in theſe few but expreſſive words.

Sir,

"I muſt entreat you to accept yourſelf, and expreſs to theſe Gentlemen my grateful acknowledgements for this [illegible] and undeſerved compliment. I [illegible] would be wanting to warde you, and indeed I may add unjuſt towards myſelf, were I not to ſay, (however inadequately I do ſo,) how highly I value this flattering mark of good will."

The Ladies then respectfully took leave of her Ladyship, and retired with sentiments of the most cordial gratification at the gracious reception they had experienced from their illustrious Grand Master, and his amiable Countess, the Matroness of the Craft in India.

DECEMBER 15th 1813.

The Detachment under command of Colonel Adams, marched from Budura on the 26th ultimo, and arrived at Surree on the 29th, when they found that the Seapoys had evacuated that place. Preparations were made on the 2d to attack a neighbouring garrison, which were rendered unnecessary by the spontaneous flight of the enemy. A well concerted plan was then laid for the attack of Imturee, a strong fort within 12 miles of the encampment, which we are happy to add was carried into effect with the most complete success on the 4th instant. The Fort was occupied by a large body of Seapoys who assisted those of Surree in the attack made a few months ago on Colonel Burrell's rear-guard. It was at day-break attacked by the piquets under Captain [illegible] Lieut. Ind, At 4 A. M. [illegible] accompanied by the six-pounders [illegible] Brigade; the cavalry [illegible] ders with fascines, &c. the [illegible] companies of the line, and [illegible] grenadier companies, under the command of Captain Lindsay of the 10th, set off for Imturee. About 4 A. M. the Battery was opened against the bastion, in the afternoon the breach became practicable, and about sun set the place was carried by [illegible] The fighting continued during [illegible] hour after this, until all who [illegible] down. It is gratifying to [illegible] brilliant affair was accomplished [illegible] all loss on our part. No Officer [illegible] ng the killed, which amounted to [illegible] The wounded were about 20, in the [illegible] in we regret to see the names of Captain Lindsay and Meredyth, and Ensign Malden. Captain Lindsay received a shot in the [illegible], and Captain Meredyth in the arm. Ensign Malden received a blow from a [illegible] on the head. We have no reason to believe that any one of them is dangerously hurt.

The [illegible] for which the force assembled under [illegible] Marshal, had been collected, having [illegible] completely attained, the different Corps of which it was composed have proceeded to their respective stations as follows:

A Squadron of Horse Artillery,.....for Meerut.
1st Native Cavalry,.....for Muttra.
3d Native Cavalry,.....for Gurgaon.
7th Native Cavalry,.....for Meerut.
Skinner's Horse,.....for Hansi.
1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry,.....for Muttra.
2d——13th——,.....for Agra.
1st——16th——,.....for Kurnaul.
2d——26th——,.....for ditto.
Right Wing, 1st Battalion 18th,.....for Hansi.
——, 2d——18th——.....for Moradabad.
[illegible] Detachment,.....for Kurnaul.
.....for Agra.

Some vague rumours of disturbances having occurred at Kanpoor in Rohilcund, and of [illegible] of the Fyzabad Begum, were in [illegible] yesterday. These we have not been able to [illegible]

We are [illegible] from Java, that an Expedition which had sailed from Ampoyna against a Chief of the Island of Wharroo, at the [illegible] mity of Ceram, had been [illegible] the loss of Captain Blanckenstein, commanding, and 19 privates of the European Regiment.

On Saturday morning, the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto embarked on board the Phœnix Yacht, by which conveyance he proceeded to join His Majesty's ship Hussar at Kedgeree, [illegible] to embarkation His [illegible] of a public breakfast given [illegible] at Government House. He [illegible] to the Ghaut by the Governor [illegible], the Members of Council and most of the respectable inhabitants of the settlement. In the countenances of those present we could see generally depicted the most unfeigned regret, at thus parting with the exalted personage whom they had so long learnt to admire and esteem, [illegible]ess as a man, possessed of all the estimable qualities which adorn social life, than as Governor, ever zealous for the public weal.

The usual honors were paid to His Lordship on embarking and on passing the Fort.

On Thursday Sir Henry Russell late Chief Justice, and Lieut. General Campagné, left town to join the ships by which they respectively proceed to Europe, and were each saluted on embarking with the usual number of guns from the Fort.

By report of that intelligent officer Captain Maxfield, of the Honorable Company's cruizer Minto, who has lately returned from a survey in the Straits of Malacca, it appears that both the North and South Sands between which ships pass in their voyage to Malacca, are much more dangerous than generally imagined. There are several patches of Breakers on both Sands, which only appear at half ebb. The Bank in the Fair way called the Two-and-a-half Fathom-Bank, has in one part of it only two fathoms at low water spring tides. The Sumatra Shore, opposite Cape Rickado, approaches much nearer the Cape than it is laid down in any chart now published.

There are passages between the Breakers over the North Sand, but in some places the water is shallow, and sufficient only for small ships. The route through the Straits of Gaspar is safe and expeditious, if it is blowing and a heavy swell outside. The Strait is much shorter than laid down in any chart, and any good sailing ship may beat through it in one tide.

Previous to Captain Maxfield's departure, accounts had reached Prince of Wale's Island, that a very considerable fleet of pirates supposed to amount to about 70 or 80 sail, were cruizing in the Straits to the Southward.

His Majesty's ship Clorinde was at Port Cornwallis, as also the Honorable Company's ship Teignmouth. The Thetis was cruizing just to the Northward of the Island, and it may be expected as the Thetis was recalled, that both that vessel and the Teignmouth will be sent against them.

We were much gratified to learn from Captain Maxfield, that Captain Briggs, of the Clorinde, mentioned his having seen at Malacca, a letter from Java, which stated that the Nearchus, with General Nightingale, his Lady and Suite, had arrived there on the 14th of October.

On Saturday the 4th inst. His Excellency the Governor General reviewed the troop of Body Guard under the command of Captain Gall. The Countess of Loudoun and Moira, Lady Keir, and many other persons of distinction honored the occasion with their presence. The following was the order of Review:—

1.—Salute; March past at a Walk and Trot.
2.—Sword Exercise, at Speed, in Line, Attack and Defence.
3.—Advance in Line at a Trot.
4.—Three charges of Position at a Gallop.
5.—Close Column and Deployment at a Gallop.
6.—Countermarch on the Centre.
7.—Advance in Column and Flank Movement.
8.—Charge by Troops.
9.—Retreat in Echellon, and *Charge* in Line.
10.—Form Two Columns in Retreating.
11.—Feint attack to Front, real attack on the Flank
12.—Retire by alternate supporting Divisions.
13.—Advance in double Column of Troops, three points attacked.
14.—Rally, covered by Skirmishers.
15.—Defile—Foraging Charge.
16.—Retire, after forming by an oblique movement.
17.—Charge.
18.—Salute.

His Lordship has been pleased to express his approbation of the appearance of the Corps in the following terms:—

"December 12, 1813.

"The Governor General has directed that it may be intimated to Captain Gall, and to the Officers and Men of the Body Guard, that he was highly pleased with their appearance at the late inspection; their state of discipline is highly creditable to them, and His Lordship will be happy in marking his approbation of it by shewing a constant attention to their welfare.

"By Command,
(Signed) "C. J. DOYLE, Mil. Sec."

On Wednesday last, Patrick O'Neale, alias Captain Chalke, was tried for an assault and robbery.

It was proved that the *soi disant* Captain Chalke, was a deserter from the Honorable Company's Regiment of Artillery, and by birth an Irishman. On the 24th of July last, it appeared that the prisoner went on board the boat of Mr. Joseph Nix, a country trader who was then conveying goods up the Bhaguretty River. He introduced himself as an officer in the Company's service, and expressed a desire of purchasing some brandy, if Mr. Nix could supply him with such an article. Mr. Nix politely asked him into the cabin, where he breakfasted, and spent the whole of the day. In the course of conversation, Captain Chalke mentioned a desire to procure some champaigne for the use of his friend, Mr. Ramsay, of Jungypoor, and begged that a couple of bottles might be produced at dinner to prove its quality, and for which he promised to pay. At a late hour in the evening, the Captain seemed so well pleased with his company, that Mrs. Nix was obliged to sign sleep in order to induce him to retire, a previous hint having failed to produce the desired effect. No sooner did Mr. Nix appear to be asleep, than the prisoner began making the most indecent proposals to Mrs. Nix respecting a girl named Mary, who was in attendance. These were received by Mrs. Nix with the indignation they deserved; on which the prisoner threatened the direst vengeance on both husband and wife, unless his desire was immediately complied with. Mrs. Nix continuing to remonstrate, he struck her a violent blow on the face, which knocked her off her chair on the floor. The husband then rose to her assistance, but the prisoner after otherwise maltreating him, gave him two severe cuts in the back of the head, with a knife, which made him faint from loss of blood. Mrs. Nix called loudly for assistance, but the servants though 7 or 8 in number, were afraid to enter the cabin, At last the prisoner quitted the boat to go in pursuit of the girl, Mary, who had fled to the shore. In about 20 minutes he returned, while Mrs. Nix was occupied in dressing her husband's wounds. After again kicking him and striking her, he forced the ear-rings from her ears and her wedding-ring from her finger, endeavouring at the same time to make himself master of her person. Mr. Nix, wounded as he was, crawled to her assistance; when the prisoner attacked him with such violence, that he was glad to effect his escape by throwing himself into the river. A servant then informed Captain Chalke that Mary was standing on the beach, on which he left the boat. Mrs. Nix following her husband's example, leaped into the water, whence she was carried by some of the servants, into a neighbouring field of Indigo, where she passed the night in a ditch.

The Prisoner having succeeded in carrying the girl Mary to his boat, did not renew any violence on the following day.

When called upon for his defence, the prisoner seemed more inclined to confirm the impression of his hardened villainy, with which the above relation had impressed the minds of the Jury, than to deny or to palliate the enormity of his guilt. He several times addressed Mrs. Nix, who was the principal evidence for the prosecution, in the most indecent language, and the only object of his cross questions appeared to be, to shew the possibility of the ear-rings having dropped off by accident, and having been lost in the scuffle.

Sir William Burroughs summed up the evidence, and explained minutely to the Jury the important features of the case, as establishing the crimes charged in the indictment.

The Jury, after retiring for a very few minutes, returned with a verdict of Guilty.

The Chief Justice, after exhorting the Prisoner to prepare for the awful end which he had brought upon himself, and warning him that such hardened guilt could expect no mercy from the Court, ordered him to be remanded to prison, and there to remain until he should be brought up to receive sentence.

The Court then adjourned.

On Friday last, *Michael Riley*, a private in His Majesty's 67th Regiment of Foot, was tried for the murder of Lieutenant Cooper, of the same regiment, on the 4th of September last, at Cawnpore. The prisoner had on Monday petitioned the Court, for permission to traverse till the next Sessions, to enable him to bring forward witnesses, whose evidence he deemed necessary for his defence An affidavit, stating the grounds on which he made this request, was then directed to be made out, which was accordingly produced.

The affidavit stated, that the witnesses therein mentioned would prove, that the prisoner was not within forty yards of the spot where Lieut. Cooper was killed at the time that Officer was shot, and would besides invalidate several parts of the evidence for the prosecution. Their Lordships unanimously refused to comply with the petition, on the grounds that the prisoner had repeated and ample opportunities of knowing the whole substance of the evidence on which the prosecution relied, and abundant time for considering of and calling for every person who could adduce any evidence in his defence. The trial was accordingly ordered to proceed.

After the usual forms, the witnesses were called, and the prisoner's guilt was proved by a body of circumstantial evidence as full and satisfactory as any we have ever heard. Lieutenant Coopeer, on the night of his death, was Officer of the Main-guard, at Cawnpore. The prisoner, *Riley*, was placed sentry on the Officer's guard-room, at eleven o'clock, at which time Lieutenant Cooper lay down on his cot. About twelve minutes before twelve, the report of a shot was heard; the guard ran out from the private's guard-room, and rushed forward to the prisoner, who warned them to retire, calling out, "Get in with you, or I will take one of you down; I am the man who shot the Officer." The serjeant and corporal, after a short delay, went up to the prisoner, and found that he had his musket at the trail, the bayonet unfixed and thrown on the ground, the piece primed, loaded and cocked, and the lock and inside of the barrel soiled with burnt powder, clearly shewing that it had been recently fired from. It was further sworn to that it is against orders to have a firelock loaded without special instructions or necessity. On examining the prisoner's cartouche box, of ten ball cartridges which it ought to have contained, only six complete rounds, and two loose balls were in the pouch. The one found in the piece, and that supposed to have been fired, complete the required number. The witnesses swore that in their opinion no person could have entered the officer's guard room without being noticed by the sentry, and that every entrance to it was shut excepting the front one, before which it was the sentry's duty to walk to and fro. After the prisoner had been delivered in custody to the Serjeant Major, the witnesses entered the guard room and found Lieutenant Cooper lying dead on his cot, with a deep wound inflicted by a musket ball [illegible] his left temple, and the whole of his forehead and cheek soiled with the smoke of powder. These and other minute particulars left no doubt of the prisoner being the wretch who committed the deed. The only excuse alledged by him at the time for this horrible act was his being refused a draught of water by a servant of the deceased, an excuse which admitting the fact, only displayed the more fully the blackness of the assassin's heart.

As the attempts of the prisoner to disprove this chain of evidence totally failed, the Jury found him guilty; and he was ordered for execution on Monday.

We understand, that the prisoner afterwards made a full confession of his guilt, for which he expressed the deepest contrition. His execution took place at the Coolie Bazar, at 4 o'clock of the day appointed, in the presence of the troops of the garrison, who were drawn out to witness this awful scene.

The five Secundies, whose horrid murder of Captain Stewart of the *Asia*, and of Dr. McMullen, a passenger in the same ship, was fully related some time ago in all the Calcutta papers, was brought to trial on Thursday and found *Guilty*. They were executed on Monday morning, on board of a vessel moored for that purpose in the river, in presence of a vast concourse of spectators. Boats from all the ships laying at Calcutta attended, with the view of impressing on the minds of the Seamen, the striking example of retributive justice exhibited in the present instance.

The ship Albion, from Demerara for London, was taken Feb. 1, by the Hazard American privateer; re-taken 23d, off Charlestonbar, by the Caledonia cutter privateer of Nassau; and again taken the same day by the Huzar, after a long action with he cutter, in which the latter received much damage, and bore away for Nassau, where she arrived on the 7th of March.

DECEMBER 17, 1813.

J. H. Fergusson, Esq. has been appointed Sheriff, and J. Taylor, Esq. Deputy Sheriff for the ensuing year.

We may be rendering an acceptable service to many of our readers, by noticing in this place, an essential addition to chorography, by the indefatigable Mr. Arrowsmith, — and which has, hitherto, escaped the attention of the Indian press; we believe that the map alluded to has not yet reached this country, and we therefore deem it right to say, that it is procurable of Mr. Arrowsmith, only, at his house, No. 10, Soho square, London; what we allude to, is a large map of Germany, composed from the grand collection of German Geography, belonging to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and from other local and original materials purposely procured from the Continent, at an expense exceeding 500*l*. This map includes Dantzic and Vienna, extending from the Adriatic to the Baltic, and W. to the Rhine, and being on a scale of eight English miles to an inch shews every village and the face of the country in such a manner, that a field of battle, and the movements of Armies, may be accurately understood. The price of the map on canvas and rollers is eight pounds.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Sunday at exactly six minutes and a half past five P. M. a very severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at this Presidency; the motion appeared to pass in a direction from west, to east, and lasted between forty and fifty seconds:—a few fissures, of little immediate importance, in several upper-roomed houses, are the only consequences of it which have yet come to our knowledge; the sensation was experienced at Barrackpore, at Kedgeree, on the river, &c.

Madras Intelligence.

DECEMBER 23, 1813.

Revenue and Judicial Appointments.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Robert Alexander, Esq. *President* of the Board of Revenue.

J. H. Casamajor, Esq. Senior Member of the do.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] Strange, Esq. Chief Judge of the [illegible]ter and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. [illegible]house, Second Judge of the Court of [illegible] and Circuit for the Western Division.

Mr. G. W. Gillio, Third Judge of the do. do.

Mr. J. H. Pearson, Judge and Magistrate in the Southern Division of Malabar.

Mr. Septimus Money, Judge & Magistrate for the Town of Cochin.

Mr. H. Dickinson, Register to the Zillah Court at Chittoor.

Mr. J. Nisbett, Register to the Zillah Court at Chingleput.

On the 15th instant, the Flag Staff of Fort St. George was heisted, agreeably to annual custom. In the course of the last week an additional supply of four inches of Rain has fallen at the Presidency.

On Saturday last, Robert Alexander, Esq. paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness the Nabob, and was received at the Palace with the usual honors.

The same day arrived from Bengal His Majesty's ship Hussar, the Honorable Captain Elliott, having on board the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto: His Lordship landed in the afternoon under a salute of 19 guns, and escorted by a party of the Body Guard proceeded in the Carriage of His Excellency the Governor to the Government Garden House.

On Sunday Lord Minto visited His Highness the Nabob: a salute of 19 guns announced the arrival of His Lordship at the Palace; and a similar salute His Lordship's departure.

On Monday His Highness the Nabob returned Lord Minto's visit at the Government Gardens, under the accustomed honors.

And on Tuesday His Lordship returned the visit of Mr. Alexander.

Under the sanction and direction of his Majesty's Government, a Free School has been opened, by a Bible and School Commission, of which his Excellency General Cradock is President, at the Cape of Good Hope; for the purpose of extending throughout that Colony, and its districts, the advantages of a general system of education, adapted to the several ranks and classes of society.—The School, it appears, is to be conducted on the general system, which is common to Mr. Lancaster and Dr. Bell—and by conveying instruction to the lower classes of the community, is calculated to reform and guide their moral conduct, and to enable them to read and understand the Holy Scriptures

An impressive and sensible address, was delivered by General Cradock on the occasion of opening the School; in which, he developed the advantages of the institution, and promised his further support and co-operation to promote its beneficent objects.

We rejoice to find that this establishment has been commenced upon braard and general principles—and that it appears to have no partiality for either of the systems, about which the promoters of education in England have been so long disputing. We say systems, because it is asserted, that the Lancasterian plan of education is different from that of Dr. Bell; but, we believe, it will be found, that so far as relates to instruction—or information generally, independent of Religion, the principle may be considered as identified. It is admitted, that the Principle may be exercised in combination with any religion, and a writer attached to Dr. Bell acknowledges, that "it may with equal facility be "made subservient under Dr. Bell to the "extension of the Church of England; un"der Mr. Lancaster to the diffusion of ge"neral knowledge. independent of peculiar "doctrines; under the Mufti to the dissemina"tion of the Moral Code of Mahomed: or "under Brahmins to the improvement of Socie"ty among the Hindoos." The Principle which is in action by the "scholars among themselves," and which has been long familiarly known at Madras, has certainly nothing to do with any peculiar creed; and we lament that so much has been said and written in England for the purpose of misleading the minds of the uneducated, on a subject of such vital importance to the nation.

In the Columns of a news paper, it will not be practicable to give this matter the consideration to which it is entitled—altho' we are fully aware, how nearly it is allied to objects recently pressed on the deliberations of the legislature in England.—The diffusion of knowledge among Mankind—and the substitution of light for darkness, must ever be desired by the Philosopher and the Christian—and so long as Mr. Lancaster shall adhere to the system which he has hitherto observed, we shall heartily wish him that success which he has so eminently merited—and however anxious we may feel for the prosperity of the National society, lately established for the education of the poor in "the principles of the established Church" we cannot forget, that Mr. Lancaster had opened schools in every part of the united kingdom, and "had the prospect of becoming the national School-master" before the friends of the established Church, be-thought themselves of educating the Poor in any Principles. (*Mad*

It is well known, that when black cattle are feeding on clover grass at this season, particularly when there is dew on the grass, they are often lost by wind in the stomach. A few gills of whale oil, with an equal quantity of whisky, poured down their throats, is an immediate cure.

GLORY!—A poor honest tar, or rather the remains of one, now at Bristol, exhibits a mangled, mutilated abrigement of a human being; he has buried an arm in Bengal—one leg in the ocean—and the other at the Cape of Good Hope—and he is lately come to bury his heart (which is still as sound as a biscuit) in old England, his native land!—This reminds us of the limblopping ravages of war, in the circumstance of four sailors, at the tremendous siege of Gibraltar, in 1782, who lost seven legs by a single shot.

GOOSE.—A correspondent in the *Glasgow Chronicle* states, that there is a goose now living with Wm. M'Naught, at Meikle Loch Farm-side, that is upwards of 150 years old; it is a stout animal yet, and is of the male kind. It is a little like the ancient Scotch, very hostile to the strangers, while at the same time it shews the utmost complaisance to those with whom it is acquainted. It has been handed down from generation to generation on the mother's side till the present day, and is as lively at this day as it was 100 years ago.

Ceylon Government Gazette,

1ST DECEMBER, 1813.

It is with much regret that we relate a deplorable accident which happened lately near the mouth of the Mulwal.—The Parsees of Colombo are in the habit of passing every Sunday on the banks of that river.—On the morning of the 28th they repaired to the usual place, where, after partaking of some refreshment, six of the party went to bathe in the River a little below the Whist Bungalow—one of them was unfortunately carried off by the stream which ran with great velocity, in consequece of the late heavy rains—two of his companions hastened to his relief, but their efforts were useless to him and fatal to themselves,—all three were drowned in sight of their other friends, who had no power to afford them any assistance—Pestongee Daddajy was the name of the first carried away, Hormangee Sapoargy and Merwangee Cawarjee the names of those who perished in the vain attempt to save him—They all came lately from Bombay in the Brig Olive Branch of which the two first were Supercargoes—none of them were more than 30 years of age, and Pestonjee and Hormanjee have both left wives and families to lament their loss—we do not apologize for being so particular in relating these circumstances for we thought it a duty to record the generous humanity of Hormanjee and Cawarjee, who both unable to swim, ventured their own lives to help the dying struggles of their friend and eventually sacrificed themselves for his sake—we also readily avail ourselves of any opportunity to give our testimony in favor of the Pasees, whose general integrity and good conduct in their business, entitle them to the approbation and encouragement of the Public.

COLUMBO,—DECEMBER 6, 1813.

On Friday the 3d, the Emma Transport anchored in these roads, and on the same day the Albinia transport arrived at Galle. We are extremely sorry to state that the Chief mate of the Emma with 4 seamen in the Jolly boat & 4 Passengers were left on shore at Madagascar, they are supposed to be detained by the Natives, and it is hoped they will be recovered by the exertions of the Government of the Mauritius; who immediately upon learning this unfortunate event dispatched a vessel of war to try and learn their fate; every precaution seems to have been taken for the safety of the people who went on shore and the ship remained two days in vain waiting for their return. The names of the Passengers were Mr. Bourblance a French Gentleman, Messrs. Want, Kance and Sterling all appointed to Civil Offices at the Mauritius. We lay before our Readers the statement made by Captain J. L. Jefferson, commander of the Transport.

Statement of facts, relative to a boats crew left on shore at the Island of Madagascar belonging to the Emma Transport.

On the 24th day of Septembe 1813, at bout 4 p. m, made the Island of Madagascar in latitude 20 58, at the same time was in expectation of making the Mauritius in the parallel of that latitude, but finding the land not corroborating with the description of the North end of Mauritius convinced us of having made Madagascar, and that we had been sent considerably to the westward by the currents imperceptible, from the meridian of the Cape bank.—At sun-set tacked and stood off for the night.

On the 25th at day-light stood towards the land and discovered a bold shore, stood close in and sounded in 20 fathoms at the same time found a strong current setting to the Southward, at noon took in the top-gallant sails and lay too head off—at 2 p. m. sent the chief mate and four seamen in the jolly boat on shore to endeavour to procure water or fresh provisions, four Passaengers accompanied them in the boat voluntarily, named as follows, Mr. Bourblance, Mr. Want, Mr. Kance, and Mr. Sterling, who went with the same intention to get supplys and such necessaries as they wanted,—the boat being armed, but gave particular directions to the Mate to act cautiously in attempting to land and to conceal their arms in the boat: necessary signals being previously understood between them and myself in case of danger or procuring refreshment, at 4 p. m. observed the signal made by him in danger, hoisted at the peak of the wood, hoisted out the gig immediately, and sent her abreast of the place where the jolly boat had been landed to ascertain as to the safety of the people, they saw the boat laying on the beach, but none of the people. At dusk the boat returned to the ship, hoisted her up and stood off for the night, and kept a light at the mizen peak during the night, also fired two guns to enable them to find the ship in case of their coming off in the night.

On the 26th at day-light stood in shore again, and at 9 sent in the gig again to endeavour to find the jolly boat crew, went to the place where the boat had landed, but found the boat was not on the beach, kept working the ship to windward against the current rizing shore. Fresh breezes from the N. N E. and N. E. at 2 p. m. the gig returned without having seen any of the people—saw two or three Natives on the beach waving handkerchiefs to them as an inducement to go on shore, began to suspect now that they had been detained by the Natives, and that there was little prospect of getting them back, at dusk tacked and stood off for the night,

On the 27th at day-light stood once more in shore to endeavour to find the boats crew. but could see nothing of them whatever, the ship now having been set considerably to the southward being in latitude this day at noon 20 52 S. saw there was no prospect of getting the boat back, a passage to make to the Mauritius against the Trade wind, and water being very scarce on Board, being obliged to go three pints per man a day deemed it most prudent for the preservation of the remainder on board, to delay no longer time: accordingly at noon, took our departure from the shores of Madagascar, the land answering to this parallel of latitude mentioned in the Chart Kaiyesaven. The place where the boat landed was in latitude about [illegible] between Mangourow and Neverlion.

(Signed) J. L. JEFFERSON,
Commander of the Emma Transport.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Montrose, March 5.

We have accounts from different parts of the country, that considerable damage has been sustained in consequence of the dreadful gale of wind on Saturday last. The Church of Garvock, which was but recently repaired, has suffered—many cottages have been completely divested of thatch, and some entirely swept away. A horse and cart, going along the Hill of Carvock, was thrice completely overturned, and nearly blown off the road; and at the bridge of Marykirk, the wind was so powerful that it was almost impossible to pass it.

The most melancholy effects of the storm happened here—Jan Caird, a young girl, had her skull fractured by the door of the entry in Mr. Young's close being driven against her head. She died in the infirmary yesterday morning. About the same time, a poor woman, of the name of Menzes, was thrown down near the Reservoir, and much hurt, but is now recovering.

It has been often said, but very seldom credited, that the Round Tower at the west end of the Church of Brechin, has been observed to vibrate in high winds. In order to ascertain the truth of this, many of the respectable inhabitants resorted to the churchyard on Saturday last, when, with astonishment, they beheld this wonderful pile moving from the adjoining wall. So much did it shake at one time, that one of the [illegible] had his head very much bruised in trying to slip it in betwixt the tower and the wall; and different substances thrust there instantly crushed to pieces. Moving this fact from the wall at the height of 85 feet, the bend must have been very great at the height of 103 feet, which is the altitude of this *waggling wonder!*

At the general meeting of the county of Stirling, on the 12th inst. they resumed consideration of the subject of the unequal pressure of the property tax, as it is levied from the occupiers of land in Scotland; and having considered the resolutions adopted by the meeting at Edinburgh, on the 23d January last, they approved of the same, nominated a committee for corresponding and cooperating with the other counties in Scotland, that measures may be readily pursued for obtaining redress from a measure [illegible] oppressive, and [illegible] long, involved [illegible] Scotland in extreme distress and difficulty. The meeting resolved, that a contribution of two guineas from every proprietor and tenant of 5000*l.* a year and upwards; one guinea, 3000*l.* a year and upwards; and half a guinea from those below that sum, be immediately entered into, to defray the expence attending the prosecution of those important objects.

POPULATION

Of the principal Towns in Scotland, in 1811, agreeably to returns made in pursuance of the Act [illegible]

ENGLAND.			
London	1,009,546	[illegible]	10,718
Manchester	89,573	Reading	10,708
Liverpool	77,676	Lynn	10,450
Birmingham	84,733	Canterbury	10,200
Briftol	76,433	Whitehaven	10,106
Leeds	53,246	Huddersfield	9028
Plymouth	31,000	Southampton	9817
Portfmouth	33,567	Frome	9403
Norwich	37,556	Maidftone	9443
Sheffield	35,840	Lancafter	9247
Nottingham	34,258	Halifax	9[illegible]
Bath	31,596	Dover	7974
Newcaftle	27,687	Rocheft[illegible]	9[illegible]
Hull	26,792	South[illegible]	9001
Leicefter	23,146	Lincoln	8866
Kentford	19,833	[illegible]ad	8782
York	19,099	Northampton	8427
Exeter	18,896	Cheltenham	8325
Shrewfbury	18,546	Gloucefter	8280
Yarmouth	17,977	New Sarum	8243
Coventry	17,032	Swanfea	8096
Stockport	17,543	Sudderminfter	6038
Great Bolton	17,070	Bury St. Edmunds	7993
Woolwich	17,066	Biftopwearmouth	7336
Preston	17,065	Kendal	7505
Greenwich	16,947	Deal	7351
Wenlock Borough and Liberties	16,805	Harford Newark on Tr[illegible]	7306
Chefter	16,140	Caftlemaihen	
Woolverhampton	14,836	Scarborough	
Hull	14,069	Thornton	
Worcefter	13,814	Doncaftor	6954
Ipfwich	13,670	Beverley	6[illegible]
Derby	13,043	Durham	
Oxford	12,031	Winchefter	
Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]n	
Colchefter	[illegible]		6197
Carlifle	[illegible]		6125
Macclesfield	[illegible]		6221
Sutherland	12,389	Newcastle Under-line	6175
Brighton	12,012	Windfor	6135
Cambridge	11,108	Margate	6126

SCOTLAND.			
Glafgow	110,008	Brechin	55[illegible]
Edinburgh	102,987	Port Glafgow	5111
Paifley & Abbey Parifh	36,728	Wick	5088
		Alloa	5096
Aberdeen	35,370	Kirriemuir	4791
Dundee	29,666	Peterhead	4707
Greenock	19,052	Cuper in Fife	4758
Perth	16,948	Elgin	4602
Dunfermline	11,649	Jedburgh	4458
Inverneſs	10,757	[illegible]	4408
Kilmarnock	10,188	Haddington	[illegible]
Arbroath	10,051	St. Andrews	[illegible]
Falkirk	9929	Annan	[illegible]
Dumfries	9262	Dunbar	[illegible]
Montroſe	8955	Hawick	[illegible]
Campbelton	7807	Banff	3602
Berwick	7746	Rothefay	3529
Hamilton	7458	Stornaway	3500
Ayr	6291	Thurſo	3463
Stirling	5820	Dumbarton	3121
Irvine	5750	Rothſay	3544
Lanark	5667	Kirkcaldy	3747
Forfar	5852		

Abſtract of the Population of Great Britain at the following periods:

	1750,	1750	[illegible]01	1811
England,	5,[illegible]08,500	6,017,[illegible]	[illegible]8 9,000	9,855,400
Wales,	366,500	44[illegible]	559,000	632,600

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page of the Supplement.)

	5,457,000	6,467,000	9,168,000	10,488,000
Scotland,	1,048,000	1,402,000	1,652,000	1,865,000
Gt. Britain,	6,525,000	8,776,000	10,817,000	12,353,000

We understand, that by an act passed during last session of parliament, the time of steeping barley to be made into malt was limited to a certain number of hours. The evil consequence of that restriction has been severely felt by the maltsters in this country, and they have been constrained to abandon in a great measure, the use of Scots barley in their manufacture, as it is found that a steep of 65 hours, which is the utmost the law allows, is not sufficient in this climate for barley, the growth of the 5th [illegible], especially of its best [illegible]ions, accompanied by a petition from the maltsters have represented [illegible] to the lords commissioners of [illegible]ry, but without success, and it is now [illegible] petition parliament on the subject. [illegible] landed proprietors are deeply interested [illegible] this matter, the maltsters have, on that account, printed the whole proceedings which have been adopted by them, and sent copies to the conveners of the respective counties, with a request to lay the same before the county meetings, to be held upon the [illegible]th currt. and we have no doubt that such resolutions will be entered into at these meetings as the agricultural interests of the country appear to require.

Edinburgh March 30.

[illegible] an additional postage is proposed [illegible] pence upon all letters passing through Scotland, in order to compensate for the expence [illegible], imposed on mail Coaches.

April 17.

Among the British regiments of militia going to Ireland are the Aberdeen, Ayre, Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Perth, Renfrew, and Stirling.

As a proof of the increasing gaiety of the Scots metropolis, there was a public Masquerade at Edinburgh last week, being the second for the season. There were above 300 masks, among whom there were many well supported characters, and the entertainment went off with great vivacity.

EDINBURGH, APRIL 24.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, 19th March, 1814.—The emperor of Russia some time ago wrote a letter to the President of the Bible Society established here, expressing his high satisfaction with the manner in which the society had been opened, and his desire to contribute to the funds, but without the Precaskas, to state sum &c. [illegible] up but the sum left [illegible] the Ukase was returned by the Emperor signed with 25,000 roubles, as a donation, and 10,000, as an annual subscription, with a request that his name might be inserted as a member of the Petersburgh Bible Society.

ABERDEEN APRIL, 28.

The commissioners for roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland have finally resolved on erecting a mound across the Little Ferry in the county of Sutherland, and the work with speedity be commenced. This undertaking in addition to the iron bridge at Bonar will complete the communication by land from John o'Groats to the Land's End of England.

We regret to state the capture of the ship Adelphi, David Raitt, of this place, on her voyage from Liverpool to the Brazil, by the Comet American privateer, of 14 guns and 95 men, of which we extract the following particulars given in a letter from one of the crew arrived at Liverpool:

"We sailed from Cork on the 19th December, and had as fine a passage as could be looked for until the 29th January at daybreak when we saw a schooner coming after us, she then carrying the sea breeze, and we becalmed. We were then within 12 miles of our port, and close in with the land but carrying the sea breeze with her, she got between us and the land, and began a very heavy fire upon us under American colours. Our Captain told us never to mind him, until he should get close up abreast of us; but to have our guns ready and to be sure of our aim. I never saw a man behave with more fortitude & coolness than Captain Waitt; for, during the whole time of the action, he went fore and aft the deck..and when the shot was flying as thick as hail about us to keep steady. We fought them 32 minutes at close quarters, the enemy having 90 men, while we could only muster 8 or 9, being all that kept to their quarters. At last our fore mast gun chocked upon us, and our after gun upset on the capt's. leg, and cut it.—I really thought it was broken. We had now only two guns of a side to fight, and the Comet had seven, besides 50 men firing with small arms. Had we all stood to our quarters I am sure we should have beat her off; but we were at last obliged to yield. Men and boys were taken on board the privateer, and put in irons, until the 8th February, when we were put on board a schooner bound to Roque, which we forced to carry us to Pernambuco."

By another letter which we have, it appears, that one American was killed, and two wounded, which, no doubt, led to the severe treatment the crew of the Adelphi experienced, all of whom were plundered of every thing belonging to them. Captain Waitt was sent on board the Adelphi, which was sent for Baltimore, and hopes are entertained of her recapture. We are sorry to add, that the rest of the convoy to which the Adelphi belonged, 8 in number, have all been captured by the Americans, and the loss, upon the whole is estimated at £350,000 sterling.

We may form some idea of the detestable arts to which the French Government have had recourse to excite the people against the English, from the stile of the dramas which were suffered on their Theatres. We extract the following passage from the Gazette de France of the 15th inst. In speaking of a new Tragedy, entitled Tippoo Saib, which has been represented with success, the Editor says, "[illegible] same skill and the same truth the author painted the British nation in the character of Lord Wei[illegible]. An ambition without bounds, to which all means are good provided they lead to success, Punic perfidy, recommended by the most imposing exterior; such is Weimour—such is the English Government, which, much more respectable by their negociations than by their armies or navies, has the talent to make all Europe support the weight of a war of which it alone derives the profit. The true ape in the fable, it cracks the nuts which the cat snatches from the fire while it burns its paws—but it cracks the nuts only in the absence of its master."

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.

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